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Established 1837

Cyprus Accord, Ordering Truce, Signed in Geneva

TURKISH ARMY TAKES MORE CYPRUS AREA

Agreement Taken Before Agreement in Geneva

KYRENIA, Cyprus, July 30 (UPI)— Turkish troops pushed to Greek Cypriot territory yesterday before a three-nation accord was announced in Geneva.

A regiment of recently arrived Turks marched along the coastal highway east of Kyrenia, heading for a new road that swings through Greek Cypriot territory on a junction seven miles from its coastal city. Tanks, jeeps, mounted recoilless rifles and artillery units moved up in support.

The Turkish advance was not impeded by Greek Cypriot resistance and UN peace-keeping forces were kept powerless by a Turkish order controlling their movements.

The UN commander, Maj. Gen. Denktaş, put the number of UN food convoys from aiding Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots trapped in rival community areas.

"Unlike Greek Cypriot refugees in Turkish areas, they are living in houses or in hotels, our people in open-air concentration camps," Mr. Denktaş said.

"I do not believe Turkish soldiers will sit with folded hands and allow Turks to lead that sort of life," he said.

Refugees Counted

Mr. Denktaş put the number of Turkish Cypriot refugees in massacres, Larnaca and Polis at 600 with 4,000 in Knodara district and 5,000 in Famagusta. He said 20,000 Turkish Cypriots had been uprooted since Turkish forces landed in Cyprus 10 days ago.

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"I do not believe Turkish soldiers will sit with folded hands and allow Turks to lead that sort of life," he said.

Phased Reduction

• Security Council Resolution 338 calling for a cease-fire in Cyprus will be implemented "in the shortest possible time." Measures will be taken to lead to a progressive and phased reduction of all armed forces, weapons and war materials in Cyprus.

• The three foreign ministers will meet again in Geneva Aug. 8 to begin a new round of talks aimed at securing peace and establishing a constitutional government in the island.

• The minister recognized the existence of two autonomous com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press
Francisco Franco leaving hospital in Madrid yesterday.**Cheered by Crowd****Franco Leaves the Hospital, Faces a Long Convalescence**

MADRID, July 30 (UPI)— Generalissimo Francisco Franco left the hospital today to start what medical sources said would be a long convalescence from a circulatory ailment which caused him to hand over his powers as chief of state temporarily to Prince Juan Carlos.

Supported on either side by doctors and looking frail, the 81-year-old Franco was helped into a limousine. He smiled faintly and waved to a sidewalk crowd of well-wishers who applauded and shouted "Franco, Franco."

Doctors said he had lost 10 pounds since entering the hospital three weeks ago for treatment for thrombo-phlebitis, an inflation of veins in his right thigh, at one time complicated by intestinal bleeding. His normal weight is about 125 pounds.

His doctors said Gen. Franco was leaving the hospital "in full recovery" but not yet cured.

While completing his recovery, Gen. Franco will be facing a host of political problems, many of them connected with the crisis brought on by his sudden illness.

One problem, sources close to the government said, was if and when to take back his powers from Juan Carlos, 36. Persons connected with the prince's advisers said he was exercising little more than purely ceremonial functions and was not overly happy with the situation.

Gen. Franco was driven to his El Pardo Palace residence north of Madrid. Members of his family said he will spend about a week there before traveling to his customary summer retreat in Galicia, his native province, in northwest Spain, where he will convalesce.

Gen. Franco's doctors said he will eventually recover his full physical and mental powers.

Anti-Regime Junta

PARIS, July 30 (Reuters)—A clandestine group pledged to oust

the Spanish government was launched simultaneously "somewhere in Spain" and in Paris today.

An announcement on behalf of the "Democratic Junta of Spain" was made at a press conference here by two Spanish exiles, Rafael Calvo Sotelo, a monarchist and former editor of the newspaper Madrid, and Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the outlawed Spanish Communist party.

The group's manifesto calls for a provisional administration to replace the present Spanish government.

The Democratic Junta of Spain assumes as from now, despite the present dictatorship or the imminent transitional system that will follow it, the responsibility of watching over, coordinating, initiating, promoting and guaranteeing the process of restoring democratic politics in Spain," the manifesto said.

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Ministry Administrators, Provincial Governors

Greece Starts Purge of Junta's Top Civil Aides

ATHENS, July 30 (AP)— Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis consolidated his hold over the country's administrative forces yesterday by starting a general house-cleaning designed to remove top civil servants appointed by the former military rulers since 1967.

He dismissed the general secretaries of all ministries and all but four of the 54 monarchs, or provincial governors. The decision was made at a cabinet meeting last night.

The ousted monarchs were being replaced by general directors of their bureaus. New ministry general secretaries will be appointed by ministers.

The cabinet, of which only two members are former military men, was reliably reported to have voted unanimously for the purge.

The cabinet also decided to remove all mayors of cities and towns, but at a later date.

The two former military men in the cabinet—retired Adm. Ioannis Minos, head of the Merchant Marine Ministry, and retired Army Gen. Sotiris Gikas, Public Order Minister—are said to be firm Caramanlis supporters.

Adm. Minos was forcibly retir-

ed in December, 1967, for allegedly playing a role in King Constantine's abortive move to topple the military junta. He was also involved in an unsuccessful navy mutiny in May 1973. He fled abroad then.

Gen. Gikas retired as chief of the Supreme Military Command Council in 1968. The same year he was elected to parliament as a member of Mr. Caramanlis' right-wing National Radical Union party.

The 28 other members of the cabinet are former politicians representing right and center parties. Many of them are economists and university professors.

Status of Gikas

Government spokesman Panagiotis Lambrou so far has failed to clarify whether President Phaidon Gikas, a general and the only active military member of the government, will remain in office. Gen. Gikas was installed as president last November.

Asked by newsmen what role Gen. Gikas had played since the junta surrendered power to Mr. Caramanlis, Mr. Lambrou replied:

"Gikas remains simply as a

figurehead and has no role whatsoever in government policy dictated by Mr. Caramanlis."

Gen. Gikas was not at last night's cabinet session and he is not expected to preside over a cabinet meeting unless specifically requested to by Mr. Caramanlis.

Role Not Pivotal

During the military regime's ruling days, Gen. Gikas did not have a prominent role. He usually toured the provinces, refraining from making political speeches, and endorsed decisions reached by the junta.

Reports circulated two months ago that Gen. Gikas was eager to resign, but the regime's strongman, Gen. Dimitris Ionnidis, refused to let him go because he regarded such a move as detrimental to the military's image.

Mr. Lambrou said that Gen. Gikas' position was uncertain at the moment and that the government would probably decide whether to replace him with a civilian after the Cyprus crisis was over.

So far, Mr. Caramanlis has made it clear that he is running

the government. He said the military has respected his two conditions—to return to their barracks and "in no way involve themselves in my government's policy."

Mr. Caramanlis took over last Wednesday after the military leadership recalled him from 11 years of self-imposed exile in France.

White balance of power has obviously shifted toward Mr. Caramanlis, the security police have retained their authority.

They have often been accused of torturing the regime's opponents as well as harassing and arresting dissidents.

Former politicians and many persons who claim to have been tortured have called for a purge or the punishment of top security officials and the chief of the military police, Gen. Ionnidis.

The military police had wide-ranging powers under the junta. But as soon as Mr. Caramanlis took over, they were ordered back to their posts to attend to service matters only. Gen. Ionnidis reportedly remained as their chief, but with his authority severely restricted.

This material will be turned over to the special prosecutor for use in the proceedings against six former officials of the administration and of the Nixon re-election campaign accused in the cover-up. The trial is scheduled to start Sept. 8.

The remaining material will be returned, under seal, to the White House.

Judge Sirica will hold open hearings on the submission of the tapes, after which he will decide if the White House progress in monitoring, indexing and analyzing the tapes is satisfactory. In addition the judge may hear arguments on specific claims of privilege although this is more likely to take place behind closed doors.

The tapes surrendered today include conversations that the President had with his former aides, H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, in March and April, 1973, when the cover-up was beginning to come apart.

The remaining tapes primarily contain conversations between the President, Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, and former White House special counsel Charles Colson shortly after the June 17, 1972,

10 Dogs Being Trained to Nip Spread of N.Y. Subway Graffiti

By Edward C. Burks

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT)— The New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority is having attack dogs trained to chase vandals who paint graffiti on subway cars in the outdoor storage yards of the subway system.

In the sprawling yards of the upper Bronx, the first two dogs are going through their paces, learning to dodge the third rail. At a crack command in German—"Pass," which translates into "Fetch," or better, "Get him!" they spring into action, sinking their teeth into the padded arm shields worn by their handlers.

David Yunich, the transportation agency's chairman, said he was "very, very fearful" of adverse public reaction, especially if a trespasser were bitten. But believing that the public is as fed up with the smeared cars as he is, he said:

"Unless we get rid of the graffiti on the cars, it's no use telling the passenger he is going to have a clean ride."

The plan calls for using 10 dogs, assigning a dog to each of five yards in several boroughs and working them in two shifts to cover the night-time hours. They are to be on a leash and always accompanied by their handlers. A starting date has not been decided on.

The decision to use dogs is the toughest response yet to the graffiti-makers, most of whom are believed to be teen-agers. They have had such free rein that hundreds of cars are stained with paint designs—many of them considered artful. In many cases, even the windows have been painted.

The biggest designs are sprayed on with aerosol cans. Vandals sometimes work 30 to 45 minutes, apparently un molested, in covering an entire side of a car.

2 More Articles Voted In House Unit's Charge

Senate Acts To Establish Trial Rules

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP)— The Senate in its first formal action to prepare for a trial of President Nixon if the House of Representatives votes impeachment yesterday ordered the Rules Committee to decide by Sept. 1 whether trial procedures should be updated.

The action was taken by voice vote after Senate Democrats and Republican leaders agreed at a two-hour closed meeting that trial planning should go ahead. Now that the House Judiciary Committee has approved impeach-

ment charges.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said most of the impeachment trial code is decades old, and the committee should review both the code and the precedents from earlier trials, such as the 1968 impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, to determine whether some new procedures are needed in view of the development of legal theory since then.

Sen. Mansfield also announced that within a few days a resolution will be introduced and referred to the committee allowing live television coverage of a trial of President Nixon.

Blunt Repry

Told that Chief Justice Warren Burger, who would preside at the trial, might object to TV, Sen. Mansfield said bluntly: "The Senate will decide that question."

One reason for the mandate to the Rules Committee is that new questions arise daily about existing Senate procedures.

For example, Senate sources said that a civil service law, under which a president would get \$62,500 yearly in a special pension, plus \$8,000 a year for staff and office expenses, includes in it a specific proviso that these payments cease if the President is removed from office by the Senate. But whether his regular civil service benefit based on prior service in the House and Senate as vice-president would also cease is unclear and conceivably requires some study.

An important question for the committee may be what rules of evidence should be followed—strict criminal or civil rules on admissibility? Or should the Senate simply reserve for itself the right to determine on a day-to-day basis what evidence should be admitted.

On the basis of statements by White House supporters at the House Judiciary Committee hearings, it seemed likely that the President's forces would want to install strict criminal procedure rules, making it harder to obtain a conviction. Others said a Senate impeachment trial is not the same as a court proceeding. A fight over this issue is certain.

Another procedural question which could come up if the trial (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

United Press International
White House attorney James St. Clair (left) and a Secret Service agent delivering the first of 20 tapes to U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica yesterday.**Others Still Under Review****Nixon Surrenders 20 Tapes To Sirica as Court Ordered**

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)— President Nixon, in compliance with last week's order of the Supreme Court, surrendered 20 tapes of presidential conversations today to Judge John Sirica for eventual use in the Watergate cover-up trial.

The tapes, along with an analysis and index of their contents, were brought to the court by presidential counsel James St. Clair shortly before the 4 p.m. deadline.

Last Thursday the Supreme Court, in an 8-to-0 decision, rejected Mr. Nixon's refusal to turn over 44 tapes of 84 presidential conversations subpoenaed by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, and ordered that they be surrendered as soon as possible.

But under a compromise between Mr. Jaworski and Mr. St. Clair, the White House was to turn over some of the tapes by 4 p.m. today and on Friday Mr. St. Clair was to report to Judge Sirica on how quickly the remaining tapes might be surrendered.

Mr. St. Clair assured Judge Sirica that "a significant portion of the remaining tapes would be ready by Friday."

Claims of Privilege

Even though the Supreme Court rejected Mr. Nixon's blanket claim of privilege, the White House said that specific claims of privilege on grounds of national security and confidentiality would be made on "a few" of the tapes.

This material will be turned over to the special prosecutor for use in the proceedings against six former officials of the administration and of the Nixon re-election campaign accused in the cover-up. The trial is scheduled to start Sept. 8.

The remaining material will be returned, under seal, to the White House.

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"Minimum Demands" Met

Ecevit Calls 3-Power Accord On Cyprus a Turkish Victory

By Nan Robertson

ANKARA, July 30 (NYT).—Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey tonight hailed the three-power agreement on Cyprus as a "victory" for his nation's armed forces and diplomacy, leading to a "healthier status" for the island republic.

The word "victory" seemed to

be no exaggeration. The accord achieved at Geneva binds the Ankara government to do no more than reduce its troops on Cyprus, numbering about 20,000.

It includes rights for Turkish troops to intervene if the Turkish Cypriot minority feels itself to be endangered. It also provides for continued occupation of all new territory seized by Turkey since the United Nations ordered a cease-fire eight days ago and the recognition of two autonomous governments on the island.

The agreement thus met the "minimum demands" set forth by the Premar on Sunday. They were a continued Turkish military presence on the island, "real security" for ethnic Turks on Cyprus, separate, self-ruled Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot governments, and "co-representative" rights for Turkish Cypriots in any talks about the republic's future.

To Be Signed Soon

"The agreement will be signed soon," Mr. Ecevit announced only 30 minutes after word of the pact was made public in Geneva.

"I believe that the Turkish state, the Turkish nation, has reinforced the victory achieved by the Turkish armed forces with gallantry and success at the conference table as well," he told reporters outside his office.

"Therefore I consider it my duty to congratulate our valuable foreign minister, Turan Gunes, and his colleagues."

This agreement constitutes a step toward further talks to determine the constitutional status of Cyprus. Several foundation stones pointing to a healthier status for Cyprus have already been included in this agreement.

For All Mankind'

He expressed the wish that it be "beneficial for our nation, for the people of Cyprus and for all mankind." Mr. Ecevit's announcement came 22 hours after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began a series of calls to him that the Turkish state radio credited with "saving" the Geneva conference from "deadlock."

The Turkish Premier received the first of three calls from Mr. Kissinger about 1 a.m., when he was meeting at the Ankara headquarters of the general staff. The last one came at about 4 a.m.

Mr. Ecevit emerged from his office 15 minutes later to say his government had drafted a new clause regarding Turkish troops. It was submitted to the British mediating delegation at Geneva to transmit to the Greek delegation.

But probably the biggest change is in the average Greek, in his view of the world. "The Greeks



Turkish Cypriot prisoners line up for food in the football stadium at Limassol, Cyprus. United Press International

Cyprus Accord Signed in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

ministers in Cyprus and will discuss the problems stemming from this at their next meeting.

Mr. Callaghan said that the ministers had also agreed on a

By Steven

ATHENS, July 30 (NYT).—The lively music of Mikis Theodorakis is playing again on the radios and in the nightclubs of Greece.

Mr. Theodorakis is an outspoken leftist and his works were banned by the military men who ruled this country for more than seven years. Since the military government relinquished power last week to a civilian administration, the ban has been lifted.

"Every day, many, many people have come in asking for his records," said a clerk in an Athens record store yesterday. "We could sell 100 a day if we had them, but we haven't been able to get them yet."

That is only one way life has changed during the first week of Greece's emergence from what one newspaper called "2,285 days of medieval darkness." There have been other changes: prisoners released, newspapers freed from censorship, elections promised.

But probably the biggest change is in the average Greek, in his view of the world. "The Greeks

V. Roberts

can now look with some hope for the future," said one government official, "they don't have the fear—the fear of doing something, or saying something, that might not please those in power. That's what it all boils down to."

There are still considerable uneasiness and uncertainty here. Many Greeks realize that the Cyprus problem, which toppled the military regime, remains unsolved. The sudden outburst of emotion that greeted the return of civilian rule last Tuesday has now subsided.

"I think the Greeks rejoiced for about three hours," a government official said. "Then they started worrying whether we would get into war with Turkey again."

But even the shadow of war cannot obscure all the real changes of the last week. For instance, the ubiquitous symbol of the original military coup—a phoenix rising from flames—has been quickly removed from most public buildings.

Three daily newspapers closed by the military have resumed publication, and another three are scheduled to reopen soon. Six old papers have suddenly been rejuvenated, and even Eleftherios Kosmos, long known as the mouthpiece of the military, denounced the previous regime as a "dictatorship."

One of the most significant changes was the order limiting the military police to purely military problems.

Under Brig. Gen. Dimitris Ioannides every Greek lived in fear of a knock on the door.

"There is no big brother watching me now," said Michael Pantelides, owner of a bookstore. "I'm not afraid of having my rights violated. We put our trust in [Premier Constantine] Caranikas and this government and we know our rights won't be violated. In public places we used to keep our voices down, and if we saw a policeman we'd stop talking. Now everybody talks loudly everywhere."

Greeks also feel that their country is no longer an international outcast, scorned by many allies as well as adversaries. "We had no friends," said a journalist. Another added, "People feel now that we have a government with international appeal."

The colonel continued: "The objectives of the Portuguese government are to insure that all legal rights to which the Angolan citizens are entitled are thoroughly respected, regardless of their race or political beliefs. We will not tolerate any breaking of these rules. Our main goal is to build a sister nation in Angola, a multiracial nation without racism. That will be the corona of the presence of the Portuguese in Angola."

According to the Premier, "the understanding of the liberation movements" would "contribute enormously" to overcoming what he described as the "initial phase of racism among a minority of whites."

The colonel continued: "The objectives of the Portuguese government are to insure that all legal rights to which the Angolan citizens are entitled are thoroughly respected, regardless of their race or political beliefs. We will not tolerate any breaking of these rules. Our main goal is to build a sister nation in Angola, a multiracial nation without racism. That will be the corona of the presence of the Portuguese in Angola."

He said another "general principle" is to assure that the transfer of power is made with peace and progress.

"We have the historical commitment towards the African people to carry out the decolonization process with peace and progress," he said.

Finally, Premier Goncalves urged the people in the overseas territories to have confidence in Portuguese government officials.

Saigon Pours Fresh Troops Into Fighting Near Danang

DANANG, South Vietnam, July 30 (AP).—Hundreds of tanked-government reinforcements poured into the embattled northern coastal region today and retook one of seven outposts overrun yesterday by Communist forces around Thuong Duc, below Da Nang, field reports said.

Fighting in the region ended its second week, and the Saigon military command said it posed no immediate threat to Danang, South Vietnam's second-largest city, with half a million people.

Thuong Duc was among at least a half dozen towns along the northern and central coasts that were being seriously threatened by what Western diplomats termed "strategic raids and a series of high points" designed to strain South Vietnam's already frail economy.

Military sources in the field said government reinforcements reaching an outpost about 35 miles south of besieged Thuong Duc found a number of dead and wounded government soldiers from its initial 50 defenders.

Insurgent forces continued their 2 1/2-month siege of tiny Kompong Sella, 70 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on Highway 4.

North Vietnamese gunners positioned on nearby hills immediately engaged the government troops with heavy shelling, the sources said.

In Cambodia, meanwhile, government troops have linked up with surrounded Muok Kampul by breaking rebel resistance at the last of three blocked bridges leading to the isolated town on Route 7 north of the capital.

Fighting also continued in the Bokor region, where intelligence sources said Khmer Rouge forces adjacent to Route 7 had been infiltrating a wedge-shaped piece of land between the Tonle Sap and Mekong Rivers.

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By House Investigators

Cambodia Bombing Data Released

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee staff yesterday released a lengthy history of secret U.S. bombing in Cambodia between 1969 and 1971, but offered no conclusions that President Nixon had misled Congress by concealing the large-scale air attacks.

The "statement of information" by the staff came as a small group of committee members decided to recommend to the full committee another article of impeachment for the President's alleged responsibility in false reports to Congress on the raids and misleading public statements concerning U.S. actions in Cambodia. The article was rejected by the committee today.

The question whether to include the Cambodia bombing issue in the impeachment charges was a sensitive subject for several weeks.

Even those who supported its inclusion acknowledged that the article had virtually no chance of passage. Some even argued that if the committee rejected the article—as it did—it would put the committee in the position of condoning the President's actions on the bombing and false reports to Congress.

Supporters of the recommendation argued that the committee debate was an excellent place to air the issue publicly.

Virtually all of the material in the staff report has been made public before, but never in one place. It reiterates that between March 18, 1969, and May 1, 1970, the United States carried out 3,685 B-52 strikes inside Cambodia, raids that only a handful of people in Washington ever knew about.

After the two-month-long U.S. South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in May, 1970, other raids by U.S. planes were carried out, with false reports on where the actual targets were located.

The report was meant to help members assess the issue and draw no conclusions. It points out that the staff's examination of all available material did not reveal any request by the administration for funds or any appropriation for any American military activity in Cambodia between March, 1969, and August, 1973.

During that period, the United States carried out 170,000 bombing sorties and dropped some 540,000 tons of bombs in Cambodia. The issue of bombing in Cambodia without any specific request to Congress for funds was a major point raised in Senate hearings last year, when the raids were disclosed publicly for the first time.

The administration has argued

that the raids into North Vietnamese base areas inside Cambodia were diplomatically sensitive, since they were being made in a neutral country, and that the Cambodian ruler, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had allegedly acquiesced in these raids as long as they were kept quiet.

To cover up the raids, a dual reporting system was developed by the military, under orders for intense secrecy from the President, in which the targets hit were listed in one file as in South Vietnam rather than Cambodia.

It was this material, rather than the accurate record, that was sent to Congress on three occasions when information was requested.

The statement of information was developed by the military, under orders for intense secrecy from the President, in which the targets hit were listed in one file as in South Vietnam rather than Cambodia.

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W. OF HANDS Members of the House Judiciary Committee raise their hands to say that they would like to speak out as the committee takes up Articles of Impeachment against President Nixon. At left is Mrs. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y.

House Panel Votes 2 More Articles

(Continued from Page 1)

to "take care that the law is faithfully executed."

An article accused the Presi-

dent of misusing such agencies

as the FBI and the Internal

American Service to violate

constitutional rights

through unlawful wiretaps and

improper tax audits.

Impeachment members

were in favor of a five-count

re, said the evidence shows

consistent pattern of presiden-

conduct in using those agen-

ties to violate constitutional

s.

The President's suppor-

ers said that in some cases Mr.

acted in the interest of national security and that in

other cases only his aides were

at fault.

Article II charges that the

President "repeatedly engaged in

acts" violating citizens' con-

stitutional rights, impairing the

administration of justice and

the laws governing agents

of the executive branch.

The fourth article, on the Cam-

enate Acts

n Trial Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

s, probably around the third

in September, is whether a

se impeachment article can

split into separate sections

which would then each be voted

separately.

Through the existing rules

precedents have some gaps

in the conduct of trials.

After the House votes, it ap-

pears that several of its mem-

bers as "users" to conduct the case

in the Senate and make the ar-

ents against the President.

In the Senate it is ready to

try the case.

The President is then notified

of charges by the Senate and

invited to appear, but he can

representatives instead (and

ably would). He is entitled

lawyers represent him.

If trial takes place in the

Senate chamber, and the Chief

Justice of the United States

ide.

The Senate on its own can

sub-

a witness and documents

itself themselves are per-

mitted to testify without being dis-

abled from voting later, but

they cannot speak on the

except if a special execu-

tion session is called.

It appears that no fil-

ers are possible.

If a senator wants to pose a

tion to a witness, he sends

writing to the chief justice,

same applies if a senator

to make a motion. The

justice can rule on the ad-

ability of evidence and on

ers of law, but the Senate

majority vote can override

The only time a two

s vote is necessary is when

actual impeachment charges

to a final vote—then two

of those present are

to convict.

bombing was proposed by Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich. In opening the debate, he reminded the committee that the Constitution gives Congress the exclusive power to declare war.

He said that Mr. Nixon "unilaterally took action against another sovereign nation, then denied to us and the American people that he had done so."

A consistent defender of the President, Rep. Delbert Latta, R-Ohio, said that when Mr. Nixon took office, there were more than half a million U.S. troops in Southeast Asia. He said the President ended the American involvement in the war and even brought home U.S. prisoners of war.

"I think the American people, particularly the mothers and wives of the men who are alive today," he said, "would not favor impeachment because of the bombing."

A fifth proposed article, cites Mr. Nixon's personal income tax problem, stemming from among other things, a now-disallowed claim for a \$50,000 tax deduction for donating his personal papers to the U.S. government.

Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Del., told the committee, "Congress must stay to future presidents that impeachment is automatic if the president 'stomewalls.' Congress and refuses to yield evidence."

In other developments today:

The Senate No. 2 Democratic leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, introduced a resolution to authorize televising a Senate impeachment trial if one is held. "It is imperative," he said, "that the American people have confidence in the justice, the fairness and the correctness of the decision."

Sen. Byrd said there appeared little hope now the Senate would not have to endure the "trauma" of an impeachment trial.

As Sen. Byrd spoke before the Senate, Sen. James Buckley, R-Conservative N.Y., said in a statement that it appeared reasonable to prepare for a House vote sending the Senate a bill of impeachment against the President.

Reinecke issued the statement through his Sacramento office in response to inquiries whether he would resign.

Earlier, a political reform group, People's Lobby, filed suit in Los Angeles Superior Court seeking to stop payment of Reinecke's \$50,000-a-year state salary.

Reinecke to Keep California Post

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 30 (AP)—Edwin Reinecke said yesterday that he will return to California later this week "and continue my duties as lieutenant governor" after appealing his perjury conviction.

Reinecke issued the statement through his Sacramento office in response to inquiries whether he would resign.

Earlier, a political reform group, People's Lobby, filed suit in Los Angeles Superior Court seeking to stop payment of Reinecke's \$50,000-a-year state salary.

Judge John Sirica will impose sentence on Dean, who pleaded guilty Oct. 19 to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice. He could receive as much as five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

Dean Sentencing Set Friday for Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—John Dean, 3d, the former White House counsel who became President Nixon's chief accuser in the Watergate inquiry, will be sentenced Friday for his part in the Watergate cover-up, a court spokesman said today.

Judge John Sirica will impose sentence on Dean, who pleaded guilty Oct. 19 to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice. He could receive as much as five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

He misled the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, and other executive personnel, in violation of or disregard of the constitutional rights of citizens, by directing or authorizing such agencies or personnel to conduct or continue electronic surveillance or other investigations for purposes unrelated to national security, the enforcement of laws, or any other lawful function of his office; he did direct, authorize, or permit the use of information obtained thereby for purposes unrelated to national security, the enforcement of laws, or any other lawful function of his office; and he did direct the concealment of certain records made by the Federal Bureau of In-

Ford Refuses to Rule Out Connally as Rival in 1976

By Julius Witcover

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (UPI)—Vice-President Ford, now

considered the most likely Republican presidential nominee in 1976, declined yesterday to rule out former Treasury Secretary John Connally as a competitor on grounds of Mr. Connally's indictment in the Nixon milk fund controversy.

I presume John Connally is innocent like any other American until he has his day in court," Mr. Ford told reporters as he continued his swing around the country proclaiming the innocence of President Nixon in the impeachment crisis.

"I believe John Connally should be given the same treatment as any other American," the Vice-President said. "I think his political chances will depend on what happens when he is brought to trial. It would be tragic if a man was prosecuted, in my judgment, from being a candidate presidentially on an indictment."

(D) Washington—White House spokesman asked if Mr. Nixon had a comment on Mr. Connally's indictment, said: "In this matter as in any indictment, the President and everyone here at the White House has a belief in a fundamental tenet of our system of justice, and that is that any man or woman is presumed innocent until proven guilty."

Some other Republican members said it also was inconsistent for the committee to seek an impeachment article for the President's failure to comply with its subpoenas when the panel had voted against joining Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski in taking the subpoenas issue to the Supreme Court to resolve it.

Rep. Flowers, who voted reluctantly in favor of the first two articles pleaded with backers of Article III to reconsider their position and vote it down. He voted "no" on the McClosky proposal.

But Rep. McClosky and other members favoring Article III argued that the House's impeachment powers under the Constitution—and its right to get evidence in an impeachment investigation—were absolute and unchallengeable.

Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Del., told the committee, "Congress must stay to future presidents that impeachment is automatic if the president 'stomewalls.' Congress and refuses to yield evidence."

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EEC Abandons Effort to Unify Retail Tax

BRUSSELS, July 30 (AP)—

Common Market authorities disclosed today that they are giving up, at least for the present, an attempt to get the nine member countries to put their value added taxes on a common basis by a fixed deadline.

Value added tax, a type of sales tax, is applied in different ways by different member countries. Britain, for example, does not collect it on food.

In June 1972, the Common Market Executive Commission proposed that the common basis be achieved by Jan. 1, 1975. The nine member governments failed to act. Today, it was announced that the proposal has been modified to omit the deadline date.

Vesco Reportedly Gets Guns, Call Girls Sent From U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—

Guns and call girls have been smuggled out of the country by Vesco associate Thomas Richardson, the head of a Los Angeles brokerage firm and a self-described close friend

More Tests Needed to Learn How 'Mama' Cass Elliot Died

LONDON, July 30 (AP).—Britain's top pathologist said today that further tests are necessary to determine the cause of "Mama" Cass Elliot's death.

Dr. Keith Simpson said, after performing an autopsy, that the 33-year-old American singer appeared not to have died of natural causes, but results of the autopsy were not disclosed.

TAP Jet Credit By Ex-Im Bank

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced yesterday that it has authorized a credit of \$25.8 million to support an \$86-million sale of U.S. jet aircraft to Portugal. The sale involves two Boeing 727 and two Boeing 747 planes. The direct credit of \$25.8 million will finance 30 per cent of the total U.S. costs, the announcement said. A credit of \$43 million from private sources not yet designated will finance 50 per cent of the total U.S. costs.

Transportes Aeronautiques S.A.R.L. of Lisbon will make a cash payment of the balance—50 per cent or \$17.2 million.

74 Die in Brazil Crash

BELEM, Brazil, July 30 (UPI).—A collision between a passenger bus and a truck killed 74 persons about 250 miles out of town Sunday, authorities said yesterday.

The singer's doctor, Anthony Greenburg, said earlier, "I think the postmortem will probably show that she died as a result of choking on a sandwich while lying in bed. She was a very big lady and I could not rule out the possibility of a heart attack." Miss Elliot, who stood 5 feet 5 inches, weighed 238 pounds.

Police said that an inquest will be held at the Westminster coroner's office tomorrow.

Miss Elliot, who in the 1960s was the lead singer of The Mamas and The Papas group, was found dead yesterday in the six-room London apartment she occupied during engagements in Britain.

Do MacLeod, the singer's secretary, said that she found the body slightly propped up in her double bed. She said that the television was on and a ham sandwich and soft drink were beside her pillow.

"She had been dead for a considerable time before her body was found," Dr. Greenburg said.

Finished Engagement

Miss Elliot finished a two-week engagement at the Palladium Saturday night and was to start a tour of Britain.

Born Ellen Naomi Cohen in Baltimore, she took the name Cassandra Elliot before going to New York at 18 to try for a stage career. After a few small acting parts, she joined Denby Doherty and Tim Rose to form a singing group called The Big Three.

Later she and Mr. Doherty and



Cass Elliot

two other singers formed the Mugwumps. That group failed as well and Miss Elliot and Doherty teamed with John and Michelle Phillips as The Mamas and The Papas.

In 1968, the group split up and Miss Elliot gained popularity on her own. Her hit records as a single included "Dream a Little Dream of Me" and "Make Your Own Kind of Music."

Guards Walk Out Over Conditions In French Jails

PARIS, July 30 (AP).—Civilian prison guards went on strike in various parts of France today to protest both their working conditions and public sympathy with rioting prisoners.

France's major labor unions approved the strike and issued a joint statement calling for urgent prison reform measures—including tighter security and increases in the prison staffs. Four prisoners died in prison riots throughout France during the last two weeks.

In the Fresnes prison near Paris, one of France's largest penal establishments, military gendarmes took over the surveillance of the prisoners. A spokesman for the guards told newsmen,

"The liberalization measures which have already gone into effect—such as permission for the prisoners to own watches and transistor radios—have made our conditions intolerable. We have to be doubly alert because the watches and radios are being used to make escape tools of various kinds."

Kerner Starts Term

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 30 (UPI).—A former Illinois democratic governor and federal judge, Otto Kerner, 65, yesterday began a three-year sentence in federal prison here on charges dealing with race track stock transfers.

Pravda Says West Seeks Balkan Rift Cites Press Articles On Romanian Fires

MOSCOW, July 30 (NYT).—With a summit meeting of Soviet and East European Communist party leaders apparently imminent, the Soviet party newspaper Pravda denounced part of the Western press yesterday for allegedly trying to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and Romania.

In a major article, Pravda charged that suggestions in the West that there was tension between Romania and the Soviet Union were "another attempt at building tension in the Balkans, where the hostile imperialist forces have long plotted their intrigues."

The denunciation was published as Edward Gieseck, secretary of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) party, arrived in the Soviet Union "for rest." Already here were Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak party chief, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French party.

Custodial Strike

Presumably the informal summer meeting of European Communist leaders that has become customary is about to convene again, without any official notice, as usual.

The Soviet leaders apparently and suddenly have become extremely concerned about foreign reports of a rift between the Soviet Union and Romania. It therefore seems probable that Romania may be an important subject at the coming meeting.

Romania's independent foreign policy has made it the black sheep of the Soviet camp, and this year's meeting could have important consequences for Soviet-Romanian relations.

Organizations Attacked

Pravda attacked "slanderous fabrications" by the Associated Press and the Daily Mail and Daily Express of London. The commentator, Fyodor Nikitaev, said those news organizations had "alleged complicity of the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist states in explosions and fires at Romania's industrial enterprises."

Romania has been plagued with industrial accidents this summer. Recently there was an explosion at a chemical plant with a number of fatalities, and a fire at the huge Ploesti petrochemical complex.



Associated Press

It's not every day that New Yorkers see the president of Abercrombie & Fitch (and chairman of the board, too) swinging over the side of his 12-story store. But it happened the other day. Seems that Harry Garner Haskell Jr., 53, wanted to be sure that the new 9-meter-diameter dacron cord and perlon the store was about to offer mountaineers really worked. Apparently, it does.

Lion of Kashmir Is Weighing Autonomy Accord With India

By Edward Cody

NEW DELHI, July 30 (AP).—Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, "the lion of Kashmir," is moving toward settlement with India after years of struggling for independence.

An agreement on the status of Indian Kashmir would rid Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of a dangerous internal problem that has plagued the Indian government since its own independence.

Both India and neighboring Pakistan have coveted Kashmir for many years and have used its 26,000 square miles straddling their border as a battleground in three wars.

Since the first Kashmir war in 1947-49, Pakistan has occupied two-fifths of Kashmir and remains staunchly opposed to the state drifting into the Indian orbit.

Watered Autonomy

The government in New Delhi has run the rest since it deposed Sheikh Abdullah in 1953 and watered down the autonomy promised him when Kashmir entered the Indian union in 1947.

With Pakistani encouragement, Sheikh Abdullah has been fighting since then—both in and out of Indian jails—for restoration of autonomy. He has sought a plebiscite to gauge whether the 80 per cent Moslem population of Kashmir wants to be part of India or Pakistan, or independent.

But the 68-year-old sheikh recently abandoned his plebiscite demand in a concession for continuing talks between his representatives and those of Mrs. Gandhi.

Mirza Afzal Beg, the sheikh's lieutenant, said in an interview that the sheikh is now concentrating on getting the Indian government to guarantee a return to Kashmir's internal autonomy enjoyed before 1949 when the New Delhi government exercised its power only over defense, communications and foreign affairs.

Kashmir added that it has been fulfilling its aid obligations on a direct, bilateral basis.

Kashmir Ambassador Abdulla Bishara also told Mr. Waldeheim that his country has contributed \$50 million to an Arab loan fund for African countries \$30 million to the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and \$15 million worth of aid to other Arab countries.

"It is impossible to have a plebiscite as originally suggested by the UN Security Council, and if there are irreconcilable differences, then we must find an alternative way of finding out the will of the people," he added.

Mr. Beg said that Kashmir's pro-autonomy faction now would settle for participation in free Indian elections instead of a plebiscite. This has led Pakistan and its hard-line forces in Kashmir to accuse Mr. Beg and the sheikh of selling out.

Within Kashmir, a rebel autonomy movement has sprung up to fight any agreement the sheikh makes with the Indian government, and Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told an interviewer recently that whatever pact is signed between the sheikh and Mrs. Gandhi, "we will not acquiesce in it."

In Netrokona, every inch of land is under water in what is described as "the century's worst flood."

In all, 10,000 square miles are flooded, with major rivers still rising.

A newspaper report said that the army had been called out to rescue at least 10,000 people marooned in an area in the northeast.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is scheduled to go to Moscow in October for talks with Communist party head Leonid Brezhnev. It was his first visit to the Soviet Union since he succeeded Willy Brandt.

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Two U.S. Agencies Disagree On State of African Famine

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT).—Two major departments in the Nixon administration cannot agree whether the hunger problem in sub-Saharan Africa is getting better or worse, and one of these agencies cannot even agree within itself.

An internal report of the Agency for International Development, released Sunday by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., states that "the great drought is continuing to have catastrophic consequences." Yet a high Agriculture Department official told a congressional committee last week that the situation was under control and "mass starvation averted."

To complicate matters, Donald Brown, deputy aid administrator for Africa, seems to disagree with his own staff's report. Calling it only a "draft report" that was going to be submitted to Congress anyway, Mr. Brown said that the problem of malnutrition and food distribution in sub-Saharan Africa was "vastly improved."

Famine Spreading

Sen. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on refugees, said in making the report public, "Famine conditions in Africa are spreading, and death and new catastrophe threaten millions of people in the Sahel and other parts of the continent."

He called on the Nixon administration to "redouble its efforts in behalf of humanitarian relief and rehabilitation needs and to speed up its use of special congressional funds for this purpose."

According to the senator's staff, the AID report was written on June 25 and was based on UN surveys, American government field studies, official cables and reports of various voluntary agencies.

A copy of the report was made available to The New York Times. Its principal findings are the following:

• While firm data are "almost impossible to obtain," the Health, Education and Welfare Department's center for disease control estimated that as many as 100,000 people may have died.

• It is obvious that this year the cumulative impact of inadequate or bare subsistence diets will leave many more susceptible to disease and more likely to succumb to it."

• Seventy-six thousand metric tons of grain are backlogged at the port of Dakar, which serves Mali, Mauritania and Senegal and

• The flour struck Mr. Seau in the neck and burst open, spilling flour down the back of his neck as he was entering a champagne reception for the returning Mr. Warburton Jr. of Philadelphia.

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George Radcliff U.S. Senator Un 1946, Dead at 96

BALTIMORE, July 30 (AP).—George L. Radcliffe, 96, former U.S. senator from Maryland, died yesterday.

Mr. Radcliffe met Mr. Roosevelt in 1920 and their friendship was a force behind Mr. Radcliffe's successful Democratic campaign for a Senate seat in 1934.

Mr. Radcliffe was born in 1877 and died yesterday.

Mr. Radcliffe was a close personal friend of Franklin D. Roosevelt, yesterday.

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الجامعة

Battle in Beirut Suburb

4 Reported Slain in Lebanon In Rightist-Guerrilla Clash

BEIRUT, July 30 (NYT).— Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese right-wingers have clashed in a Beirut suburb in the worst fighting here since May, 1973.

Members of the militia of the Phalangist party at Dekwaneh on the road to mountain resorts northeast of here and commandos at the nearby refugee camp of Tal al-Zaatar lobbed mortar and bazooka shells at each other in the battle which began late last night and ended today.

Casualty figures were not immediately available but witnesses said several persons were injured and a number of houses suffered direct hits.

(The Associated Press reported three guerrillas killed in the

Israel Says Soviet Teams In Syria Grow

TEL AVIV, July 30 (UPI).— Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today that the Soviet Union has enlarged its team of instructors and advisers in Syria.

He said that the Russians and their Communist bloc allies also are supplying weapons and equipment to the Arab guerrillas.

The team of Soviet instructors and advisers in Syria has recently been increased at an accelerated pace, Mr. Peres told the Knesset, "but there is no proof that such teams also operate sophisticated weapons in the battlefield."

Aware of Shipments

The defense minister said that the Russians are supplying the guerrillas with weapons "by means of ships calling at Algeria, Iraq and Syria." There could be no doubt, he said, that the Russians were aware of other Communist countries' arms shipments to the guerrillas.

Newsmen visiting the Syrian front in the Golan Heights said that Israeli front-line units are strengthening their defenses line with fortresses, security fences and anti-tank ditches.

The army also is improving its readiness for a possible renewal of fighting, the newspaper Yediot Achronot said, including the call-up of selected reserves, longer tours of duty and increased mobilization exercises.

Skilled reservists such as garage workers are being called up for duty to repair army combat vehicles and make them ready for war quickly, the paper said.

Soviet Aid Sought

BEIRUT, July 30 (UPI).— Palestinian leaders will seek Soviet support during their visit to Moscow this week to foil the settlement that America and Egypt are attempting to impose on the Middle East, a guerrilla leader said today.

Yasser Abed Rabboh, chief of the information department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "The Palestinian guerrilla movement is fully aware that the preservation of Palestinian-Soviet friendship is a basic condition for confronting and foiling the American settlement."

Sadat Kin Denies Inciting Libyans

CAIRO, July 30 (UPI).— Mahmoud Abu Wafaa, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's brother-in-law, has condemned the Libyan government of Col. Muammar Qaddafi as a "fascist regime" but denied that he had stirred up tribes living along the Egyptian-Libyan border against the colonel's rule.

Mr. Wafaa, a National Assembly deputy, published a statement in the newspaper Al Akhbar yesterday to rebut Libya's charge, contained in a "strongly worded" protest. He said he was related to tribes of the area by family ties that "probably date back before Col. Qaddafi himself was born" and had gone "here for a vacation."

"I did not attack Qaddafi, but to the contrary I told the tribes that they belong to both Egypt and Libya and that relations between the two countries should continue despite the fascist regime currently in power in Libya," Mr. Wafaa wrote.

Over Jordanian-Palestinian Crisis**Faisal in Egypt to Hold Talks With Sadat**

CAIRO, July 30 (Reuters).— King Faisal of Saudi Arabia arrived in Cairo today for a one-day state visit and talks with President Anwar Sadat which could prove vital for the Egyptian leader's efforts to reconcile Jordan and the Palestinians.

King Faisal will begin conferring formally with President Sadat Saturday, but the two leaders may have a number of informal discussions before then.

King Faisal's state visit is taking place when Saudi Arabia's influence in the Arab world is

disagreement over which King Faisal's view may tip the balance.

According to a variety of official and unofficial reports here, four other Arab countries have joined Egypt and Jordan in agreeing to a delay in the summit and diplomatic sources say four—Syria, Kuwait, Mauritania and Tunisia—have formally objected to the move. Algeria is also reported to be opposed.

The aim of the postponement was to give more time to coordinate Arab viewpoints before the Geneva Middle East peace conference. But the timing of the summit has become a matter for

the trial, which lasted almost six months.

During the trial, more than 100 defense lawyers contested testimony linking the defendants to narcotics traffic and the smuggling of cigarettes and butter.

The prosecution submitted as evidence telephone taps on which Gerlando Alberti, alleged chief of the Mafia in Milan, made incriminating statements about narcotics and other illegal activity.

But all wiretap evidence was found in violation of Italy's new privacy law, restricting bugging.

Mr. Pedone had sought 14-year terms for Alberti and for alleged chief of chief's Luciano Liguio and Coppola.

The court sentenced Alberti and Coppola to six years each and Liguio to six years and six months.

The court sentenced Gaetano Badalamenti, alleged president of the Mafia tribunal, to six years and eight months, although the prosecutor had asked that he be acquitted for insufficient evidence.

Mr. Pizzolo, after a meeting with assistant prosecutor Nestore Pedone, said also that anonymous threats had been made against Mr. Pedone in an apparent attempt to intimidate him during

the trial.

Mr. Pizzolo announced his decision to appeal 34 hours after a Palermo court sentenced 34

to prison terms ranging from two

months to six years and eight months.

The sentences added up to 112 years in contrast to the total of 387 years asked by the prosecution.

The defendants, among 170

alleged Mafia figures rounded up

after the slaying in May, 1971,

of chief Palermo prosecutor Pietro Scaglione, were charged with criminal association and weapons violations.

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Constant Vigilance

In response to the skepticism that mingled with the joy of Greeks—and of their friends—at the return of civilian government to Athens, Premier Caramanlis has assured his people that the military have promised to return to their duties and not to interfere with the discharge of his. This is good; nevertheless, there is bound to be continuing consideration of the possibility that the soldiers have simply given the civilians a chance that they felt incapable of discharging with credit, and are standing in the wings, ready to reassess their power should Mr. Caramanlis fail to find a solution of the Cyprus problem suitable to them—or even one that is suitable, if it removes a critical issue.

Armies are likely to act that way, after they have enjoyed authority and find that its exercise has led their nation into trouble. The German Army did, after its defeat in 1918, refusing to take any responsibility with respect to the burdensome Treaty of Versailles, and blaming their disasters on that powerful myth, the "stab in the back," while at the same time seeking to rebuild its own political strength during the Weimar Republic. What the Greek Army has done before, it may do again.

The answer to the threat of military usurpation of governmental office is not easy or swift. A long tradition of civilian dominance has made it possible for Britain to assert, as an unquestioned assumption, that (certainly in time of peace) a soldier "is only a civilian armed in a particular manner." France has

had a more checkered history with respect to its relations with the army, but since the downfall of Napoleon III the civilians have triumphed—over the Boulanger movement, the military machinations in the Dreyfus crisis, the revolt over Algeria.

In the United States, the tendency to whittle the armed forces down to the bare bones after nearly every war has kept the military distinctly subordinate to the elected civilians. This was, of course, less true after World War II, when the cold war strengthened the influence of the forces. And there is a further element of importance today: The fact that the highest elected official in the United States is also the commander in chief. The problem here is less that the military will boss civilians, than that the President may use the military—or at least his military title—to exact conformity to his will in contravention of the laws.

That is one of the issues that has been before the U.S. House Judiciary Committee: The violation of the constitutional guarantees against unlawful search and seizure in the name of national security. By comparison with the acts of a truly military regime—such as the seizure of the Peruvian press by its soldier leaders—the acts cited against President Nixon may seem trivial. But the essence of a tradition of civilian government is its maintenance as such in time of peace, and to maintain it truly requires, as the adage states, "constant vigilance." Whatever the outcome of the impeachment process in Washington, that vigilance is at least clearly in evidence.

The Law of the Seas

A pattern of international law, replacing a patchwork, is being laid upon the world's oceans for the first time—at the Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas. The developing consensus would extend the territorial sea of coastal states to 12 miles; establish an "economic zone" out to 200 miles in which coastal states would, with certain exceptions, control fishing and mining; and create an international program of "regime" outside the 200-mile line to mine the deep seabed as the "common heritage" of mankind. Sharp disagreements still exist among the 149 participants at Caracas and there is no assurance that the full text of a treaty will be reached in this summer's session. But it is clear that the old system—or nonsystem—of rights and responsibilities which has prevailed on the high seas is gone.

The very concept of "high seas," open equally to all, is buckling as particular nations assert sovereignty or special rights over areas further and further from their shores, and as the international community collectively asserts certain kinds of authority over areas further out. If a country holding an offshore island can claim a 200-mile economic zone around it, for instance, then the whole of the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas and much of the Pacific Ocean become subject to national claims. To make the deep seabed a "common heritage," moreover, is to impose new controls there as well. These would reduce the existing freedom of private or national entrepreneurs in order to spread the expected mineral benefits to states not in a position to exploit them themselves.

* * *

This drive to write new rules for the sea results from the world's growing hunger for the sea's resources, from the increasing sophistication of the technology with which to exploit these resources, and from the growing likelihood that nations striving for them will take arms if law is not first applied. Unsurprisingly, it is those nations with long coastlines, plentiful resources near their coasts (both in the water and under the seabed), and advanced technology which are in the strongest position to get what they want from the high seas. More than

any other country, the United States has all three. But this does not mean it can go it alone.

With its great navy and its global political role, the United States needs the right of continued, politically uncluttered transit through the various international straits which would fall within one or another nation's territorial waters under a 12-mile territorial-sea rule. This is a major goal for the American negotiators at Caracas.

Fishing is a knotty problem. Japanese and Russian "distant-water" fleets have grossly overfished haddock and salmon stocks, for example, off the American coast. But the United States has been reluctant to invoke a 200-mile economic zone because its own tuna and shrimp fleets fish within 200 miles of other nations' shores. Washington is now ready to accept the 200-mile concept but it wishes to keep some fisheries open to its tuna and shrimp fleets and, most important, to ensure that effective conservation and resource management measures are adopted all around.

As to a deep-seabed international regime to extract minerals for the "common heritage," the United States would have the new authority to simply license the exploiters and distribute the licensing revenues. But the Chinese, seeking a Third World leadership role, would arm the authority with the power to do the exploiting itself.

American fishing, gas and oil, mining and maritime operators naturally have a strong commercial interest in any new international rules of the sea, just as the U.S. government has a strong diplomatic and military interest. These interests, complex and sometimes contradictory, are all reflected in the American proposals at Caracas. Some mining and fishing groups have persuaded Congress to draft legislation that would, if enacted, pre-empt international decisions on crucial issues. Wisely, Congress has not acted on this legislation. The United States, as much as any nation, needs the cooperation of others on the high seas. It can hardly expect to get such cooperation—indeed, its example will only breed conflict—if it acts alone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion**Ossification and Russia**

It would be odd if the Soviet Union were immune to trends that are so clearly visible in other parts of the world. The only question is how easily the system is going to be able to cope with them. It would, however, be a mistake to exaggerate the degree of ossification in the Soviet Union. While the regime screws down the clamps on obvious dissenters, it is in some ways less ruthless and less sure of itself than it was. It makes concessions to internal and external pressure groups, and often shows signs of reaching decisions by committee and compromise. This is a sign of weakness by former standards, but if it is true that tough governments can bring about their own destruction it may also be true that less tough govern-

ments allow some seeds of regeneration to sprout in the interstices of power.

—From the Times (London).

Portuguese Territories

Gen. Spínola's speech [on decolonizing Portugal's African territories] officially breaks with a long tradition of immobilism, and it contributes to the dynamics of a necessary peace and a desirable cooperation. In this sense, it is fair also to qualify it as historic. The obstacles, numerous and complex, which mark the route of the Portuguese territories' accession to an authentic independence are not yet overcome. But the movement toward peace seems irreversible.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition**Seventy-Five Years Ago**

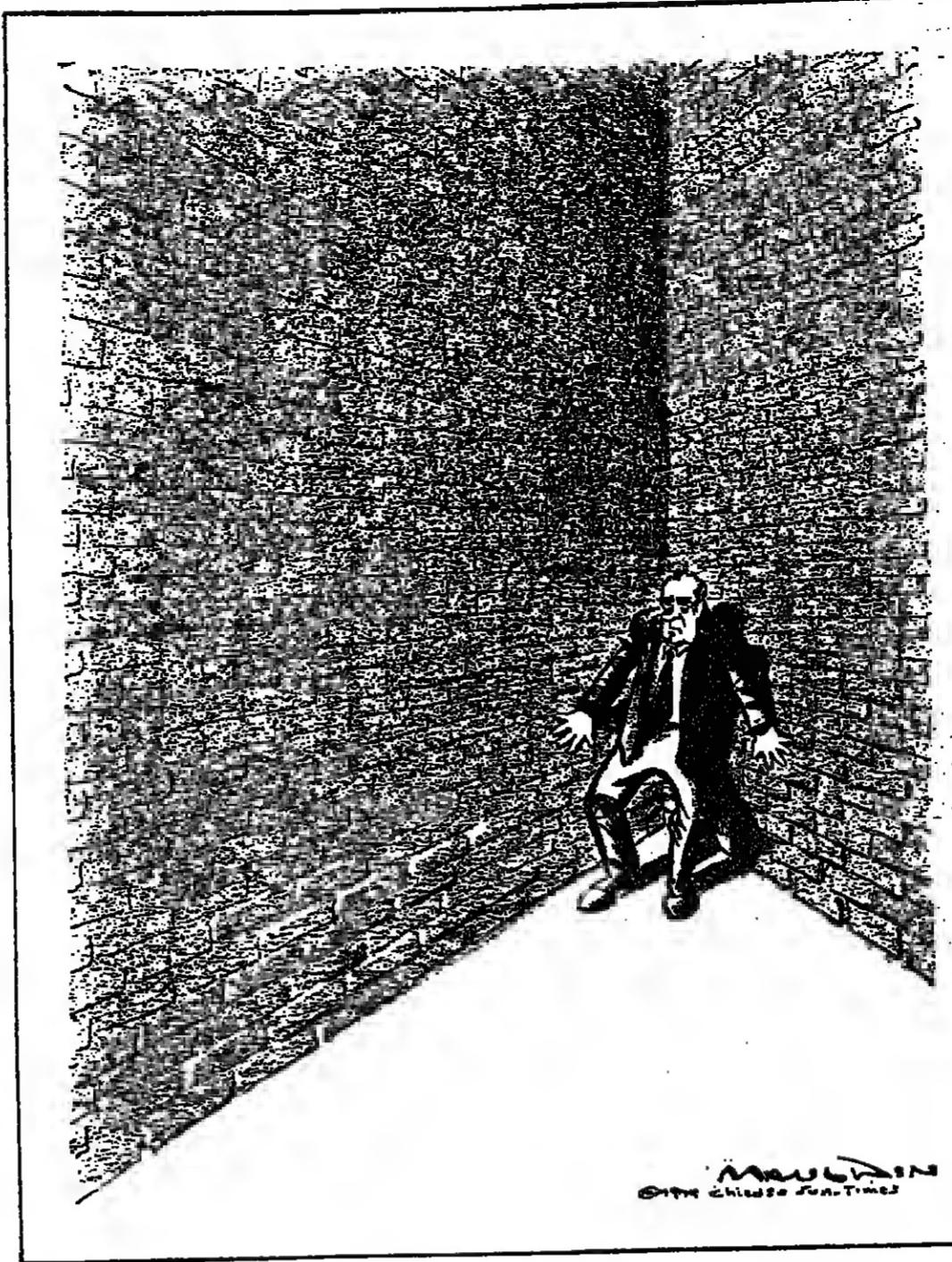
July 31, 1899

PARIS—Peasants of Mesnil-en-Xainthois are performing "Mystère de Jeanne d'Arc." They play in a large wooden structure of 2,000 seats. The orchestra consists of village maidens playing soothie music on piano, guitar and mandolins. The play of nine acts is remarkably well-written and it perpetuates the memory of the inspired Maid of Orleans. The costumes and scenery are historically correct.

Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1894

NEW YORK—Many Wall Street houses are sending representatives to Europe to promote international trade. Their agents are touring Germany and other countries examining the field. It is foreseen that stabilization abroad, particularly of the currency systems, will result in a great impetus to the commerce. American bankers are using sound U.S. credit structure and huge gold reserves to meet the competition.

**All's Better That Ends Well**

By C. L. Sulzberger

HEADQUARTERS, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.—Although the Cyprus crisis is still not over, it is likely that its negative short-term impact will eventually be exceeded by the long-term benefits produced for the NATO and U.S. position in the Mediterranean.

If present developments progress as expected, the political defeat suffered by the Soviet Union in Egypt, depriving its air force and fleet of some previous facilities in the east Mediterranean, may well be transcended by the improved strategic outlook for the West coming in the wake of a brief intermission.

Democracy has been restored in Greece after a seven-year itch of military dictatorship. This would not have come so abruptly had not the departed junta behaved over Cyprus with a stupidity rare even by its own standards. Democracy has likewise been strengthened in Turkey by that country's success in the Cypriot showdown. And whatever comes in Cyprus itself, once true peace is restored there, can only be welcomed by NATO.

As to a deep-seabed international regime to extract minerals for the "common heritage," the United States would have the new authority to simply license the exploiters and distribute the licensing revenues. But the Chinese, seeking a Third World leadership role, would arm the authority with the power to do the exploiting itself.

American fishing, gas and oil, mining and maritime operators naturally have a strong commercial interest in any new international rules of the sea, just as the U.S. government has a strong diplomatic and military interest. These interests, complex and sometimes contradictory, are all reflected in the American proposals at Caracas. Some mining and fishing groups have persuaded Congress to draft legislation that would, if enacted, pre-empt international decisions on crucial issues. Wisely, Congress has not acted on this legislation. The United States, as much as any nation, needs the cooperation of others on the high seas. It can hardly expect to get such cooperation—indeed, its example will only breed conflict—if it acts alone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

drawn from NATO subheadquarters and installations there and also reaffirmation of U.S. support for homeporting of naval units near Athens. This arrangement was made against normal Navy tradition (which favors rotating ships); when the Defense Department told its admirals they could no longer maintain more than 12 aircraft carriers for budgetary reasons.

Change in Spain? As a result it would have been impossible to honor the American commitment to NATO or two carriers available for any war—unless one was homeported, thus keeping it in the area at less cost. The project was carried out, but Congress hitherto objected because it disliked the Athens regime. Now, as a matter of fact, there is hope that relatively soon a democratic government can succeed Franco in Spain and possible homeporting

accords may be made with that country.

As for Cyprus itself, once tranquillity is established, the worst that could happen, in NATO terms, is that it would return to its pre-crisis policy of nonalignment. Despite an inexplicable Washington prejudice against President Makarios, that wily archbishop-politician has quietly winked at anti-submarine air patrols from British bases on the island.

He also allowed a couple of hundred U.S. marines to disembark and remain there a few weeks when the space they occupied on an American carrier assigned to remove obstacles from the Suez Canal was required for demining equipment and crews. All in all, as seen from Naples, the silver lining that must ultimately emerge from the Cyprus cloud will prove more significant than the cloud itself.

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FILMS

Director Marguerite Duras—a 'Barbarian'

By Thomas Quinn Curless

PARIS, July 30 (IHT)—Henri Langlois, curator of the Cinéma Français and eminent historian, says that the era is a 19th-century art, but all the great creators of film pictures were born before it. But what about younger ones? "They are barbarians," Mr. Langlois says. "I have no prejudice against barbarians, but barbarians they are."

Marguerite Duras, a woman with a high literary reputation, author of many novels and plays, turned to movie directing. Is one possibly describe her a barbarian? But, as a filmmaker, she boasts of it: "I don't know anything about cinema but technicians claim this is an art that unburdened with tradition, I am capable of achieving original work."

She has just finished shooting seventh film, "India Song," adaptation of her book, written at the request of Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre. As specified in the published volume, it is a text-for-stage and screen. It will be produced by Claude Elegy as a play in a season in Paris with the Italian actress Valentino Corvari in the lead.

"India Song" was shot in 16 mm film and will run for one and a half hours. A commercial director would have required months for the shooting, but did it in 14 days only because the whole crew was so enthusiastic about the work," Miss Duras said. This is her second film; the first was "Woman in the Ganges." "I now understand how one becomes fascinated



Marguerite Duras and cameraman Bruno Nuytten during the shooting of "India Song."

Erica Leonard.

ed with color." The Centre National de la Cinématographie subsidized the production. The cast includes Delphine Seyrig, Michel Lonsdale, Claude Magne and Didier Flamand. "Though my films are frequently shown on foreign TV—on the BBC, for example—they are still ignored by critics."

The French ORTF. Live interviews with me are forbidden on political reasons."

She regards militating for the feminist cause as her duty. "Women have been manipulated by men," she declares. "They must become conscious of the political aspect of male domination, though I must admit that being a woman hasn't hampered me as a film maker. On the contrary."

The "new figure" is what one might call the cinematic form she is seeking to impose, which is to the screen what le nouveau roman is to contemporary letters. The Duras narrative is a unique example of cross-references in which time and space are combined by an inner logic.

Often, to deduct the significance of some of her situations, a critical passkey is required. This places an uncommon burden on the average movie-goer, automatically limiting the audience.

In this "Miss Duras is an experimentalist, striving to broaden the scope of her medium. Her abiding theme, she says, is effect of passion on women, seen in a pessimistic mirror. 'The world is in ruins,' she often repeats."

A small-framed, energetic woman with a gentle, round face, Miss Duras sat in a Montparnasse bistro not looking crushed by "the world in ruins." She speaks about the enthusiasm of the young people who followed the shooting of "India Song," her doleful aside contrasting with her cheerful smile. Then, a shadow: "When a woman kills herself, it is always in the emptiness of an afternoon... after the washing-up. But a moment later she is talking

about housework, her pride in her homemade jam and how her son is enjoying his vacation in Morocco."

She has a house near Versailles which she used for the site of her film "Nathalie Granger."

Miss Duras will spend August editing "India Song"; the entire project is to take less than two months. Hers may be the 20th-century style of cinema, making the work of the earlier "barbarians" as passe as "The Great Train Robbery."

Kenneth Tynan, the brilliant dramatic critic and inventor-producer of "O! Calcutta!" is about to embark on a career as cinematic "author," threatening to deliver the porno film to end all porno films—which might be an excellent idea.

He wrote the script himself and will make the film in France, with shooting beginning in September. The title is "Our Lives With Alexis and Sophie." The story concerns two couples who live for some weeks under the same roof. Robert Stephens, the well-known London actor, is the only player who has as yet signed for the film. "I'd describe it as high, sophisticated comedy, filthy chamber music," said Mr. Tynan.

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At the Grand Palais on Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., there is a film program on Joan Miró. At the Musée National d'Art Moderne there is an audio-visual program on the tendencies of contemporary art (to Aug. 5).

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Shallots, Scallions, Onions and Injustice

WAVERLEY ROOT

number of food plants have suffered from the injustice of lexicographers; among them are the shallot and scallion. If you believe some writers, they are the same thing; you believe others, neither of them exist.

Upon Caudillo, in his *Origin of Cultivated Plants*, insisted that the shallot was not a separate species, but simply an onion; since his book was published in 1833, this could be down to outdated information. This excuse cannot be offered for the 1961 edition of Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary*, which dispenses similarly of the shallot by defining it as "an onion forming a thick basal portion without a normal bulb as result of disease, attacks of insects or unfavorable environmental conditions."

Another esteemed reference book proffers the information that the shallot is a native of the Middle East, unknown to the ancients and first brought to Europe by the Crusaders, who derived it in Ascalon, from which it got its name (nothing is said about the scallion whose name is closer to Ascalon); and in same breath it quotes as authority for the Ascalon origin W. The Elder, who, if I am mistaken, antedated the Crusaders. (So did Charlemagne, included in the list of vegetables he wished to see developed in his kingdom—one which seems to have been the shallot—unless it was the scallion). That the two are different, and that both are known to the ancients, is to be established by a plot of Martial, which reads:

If envious age relax the nuptial knot,
Thy food be scallions, and thy feast shallot.

It is true that one translator of Martial has substituted the word "mushrooms" for "scallions" in his verse, but it may be suggested that this was a desperate attempt to reconcile Martial's statement with the translator's mistaken assumption that onions and shallots are the same thing.

Distinctions

The fact is that both scallions and shallots exist, and neither is the same species as onion, *Allium cepa*. The shallot

is *Allium fistulosum*, the shallot *Allium ascalonicum*. The easiest way to distinguish between them is to describe the scallion as bulbless, propagated by division, and the shallot as bulb producing that remarkable sauce known as beurre blanc (white butter), and they enter also into Béarnaise. It is impossible to make a good piquant sauce without shallots, according to Alexandre Dumas.

Ascalon, one of the five royal cities of Canaan, the birthplace of Herod the Great, was indeed known for an onion-like plant 3,000 years ago, but nobody knows whether it was the shallot or the scallion or something else—maybe only the common onion, which the same area produces today, though Ascalon has disappeared. In any case, both plants took their name from Ascalon, via the Low Latin *ascalonica*, which may have originally covered both the shallot and the scallion. This became *escalona* in Old French, which became *eschalotte* or *escaloune* in the 12th century, and in Taillevent's 14th-century "Vivavander," *escalogne*. This may have been the point at which it diverged, becoming *eschalote* for the shallot, from which English made *shallot* and German *Schallotte*. In the other direction, the Anglo-French *scaloune* moved through the Middle English *scaloun* to scallion. The Italian *scallone* appears to have covered both plants (it also means a certain type of fig).

Take the shallots first. What ever may have been grown in Ascalon, by the time Pliny got around to writing about it, the best shallots were reputed to be those of Megara, in Greece. Ovid, who seems to have shared Martial's opinion about this vegetable's effect on virility, advised, "Eat the white shallots sent from Megara" for its aphrodisiac virtues. The shallot may very well have grown in Ascalon, but it is a native of Central Asia, not Asia Minor, having originated in Siberia and perhaps also in Kazakhstan; the origin of the shallot is doubtful.

The shallot is much like the onion, but it produces, instead of one large bulb, a cluster of little ones. Delicate stomachs can cope with it more easily than with either the onion or garlic; shallot salt is said to have tonic qualities

for the anemic. The flavor is more subtle than that of the onion: "It perfumes without asserting itself," wrote the 19th-century French author Charles Monselet. Shallots are the soul of that remarkable sauce known as beurre blanc (white butter), and they enter also into Béarnaise. It is impossible to make a good piquant sauce without shallots, according to Alexandre Dumas.

Other Names

Other names for the scallion are, in the French countryside, *ciboulette*; in German, *Frischkäppel* (spring onion), and in English the spring onion, the green onion or the Welsh onion—Webster's dictionary, curiously enough, which denies that the scallion exists, grants it its scientific name, *Allium fistulosum*, under this alias.

A few cousins of these plants are difficult to place accurately. The Canadian *catawbi*, in French, the *grande ciboule*, is probably classifiable as a shallot; it produces tiny bulbs excellent for pickling. But is the Egyptian *shallot* (*echalote d'Egypte*) a shallot? Or a kind of garlic? Since it is also called Spanish garlic in French and giant garlic in English? Or an onion (in German it is the rye onion *Roggenzwiebel*)? Or is it, as some experts suggest, a sort of leek? In any case its scientific name is *Allium scorodoprasum*.

The German *Rockenbölle* has entered French as *rockembol* and English too, for that matter. Ponson du Terrail chose Rockembol for the name of the hero of a prodigiously successful 19th-century work, "The Exploits of Rockembol," no doubt to take advantage of the figurative meaning the word had acquired in French, that of the liveliest or spiciest element in any situation, in obvious analogy with the character of this food. From this point, *rockembolique* in French progressed to describe bad practical joking, and finally to characterize the extravagant or the incredible. The shallot under its more common name provided a title for a novel of Montmartre which appeared just before World War I, "L'Échalote," by Jeanne Landru.

And just to affirm the affinity of this family of plants for creativity, the chive gave a heroine and a name to an operetta for which Reynaldo Hahn evidently desired to suggest a rustic atmosphere ("Chouquette").

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1974

Page 9

an Deficit Payments es in June

e Trade Surplus st in 6 Months

O. July 30 (AP-DJ)—Recorded its sixteenth consecutive month of balance-of-payments deficit in June, but last statistics released today finance Ministry, providing grounds for optimism are improving.

most significant favorable a \$34 million surplus in trade account, the first figure in six months. The cited brisk exports and slow imports. In May, trade account was in \$359 million while in '73, a \$112 million surplus.

Exports totaled \$4,765 billion, 62 per cent from a year. The increase was attributed to shipments of ships, chemicals.

Imports Up 6%

ts were listed at \$4,731 million, up 61 per cent since 1973. The ministry said while the value of crude oil remained at peak the prices of other raw is such as non-ferrous metals, wheat and livestock declined. In addition, the noted, imports of con-

goods turned sluggish last

seasonally-adjusted basis, its balance showed a sur- \$128 million in June a \$38 million deficit in

an overall basis. Japan's payments were in deficit \$77 billion last month a \$122 billion deficit in a \$69 billion deficit in

973.

Official Reserve Else

deficit was financed by borrowing rather than expenditure of official s, which rose \$262 million \$29 billion. In contrast, the short-term external liabilities commercial banking sector \$11,896 billion at the end of a deterioration of \$1,825 from the end of May. Liabilities mainly reflect se borrowing in the Euro-market and the financing Japanese imports in the New bankers acceptance market. y borrowing abroad by se banks has been meeting resistance in recent however, causing the yen and Bank of Japan to course during the month. The ministry has so far led about \$260 million from official reserves with com- banks this month to their dependence on overn- and another \$200 million such deposit is expected now.

available trade account was left by \$608 million last against a \$478 million in May and a \$292 million a year earlier. While from ocean transportivities rose and overseas by Japanese travelers last month, these im- ends were offset by a increase in remittances mings on foreign invest- in Japan, the ministry

not outflow of long-term swelled to \$325 million.

\$77 million in May and a year earlier. Much deterioration was attribut- a special factor, however. M Development Co made alment payment of about billion on its purchase of an Abu Dhabi Marine Persian Gulf oil produc-

month's net outflow in \$500 million of Japanese-own capital and \$116 of foreign-owned funds—most part sales of Japa- curries by overseas in a process that appeared imminent in July.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Natural Gas 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 452.99 421.33
Profits (millions) 58.18 54.21
Per Share 3.16 2.97

Armstrong Cork 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 246.5 208.4
Profits (millions) 18.0 17.7

1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 466.8 401.4
Profits (millions) 35.2 32.5
Per Share 1.36 1.25

Borg-Warner 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 471.3 388.7
Profits (millions) 12.0 13.7
Per Share 1.15 0.98

Case Natural Gas 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 312.1 285.5
Profits (millions) 16.4 10.7
Per Share 0.50 0.38

Pace Natural Gas 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 611.8 482.3
Profits (millions) 30.8 24.2
Per Share 1.42 0.97

Kimberly-Clark

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 360.0 285.3
Profits (millions) 29.9 19.1
Per Share 1.20 0.82

First Half

Revenue (millions) 726.0 589.0
Profits (millions) 58.2 40.5
Per Share 2.58 1.74

Lone Star Industries

Qtr. to June 30 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 186.0 185.1
Profits (millions) 9.5 9.8
Per Share 0.86 0.89

McGraw-Hill

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 1,240.34 1,003.52
Profits (millions) 143.39 144.72
Per Share 3.27 2.23

Schlumberger

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 480.0 432.9
Profits (millions) 18.1 21.6
Per Share 1.11 1.40

Middle South Utilities

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 554.0 446.3
Profits (millions) 53.7 39.8
Per Share 1.73 1.10

National Steel

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 661.1 529.3
Profits (millions) 44.12 27.86
Per Share 2.37 1.43

First Half

Revenue (millions) 1,250.0 1,045.8
Profits (millions) 67.11 47.33
Per Share 3.61 2.35

Niagara Mohawk Power

Qtr. to June 30 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 424.4 375.6
Profits (millions) 63.15 45.02
Per Share 1.37 1.12

Public Sei. Elec. & Gas

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 376.1 343.8
Profits (millions) 10.66 9.21
Per Share 1.03 0.88

Warren-Lambert

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 460.8 382.8
Profits (millions) 37.1 22.2
Per Share 0.47 0.41

Walter Kidde & Co.

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 20.84 18.50
Profits (millions) 2.01 1.71
Per Share 0.83

Warren-Lambert

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 525.3 478.5
Profits (millions) 20.84 18.50
Per Share 0.83

Union Carbide

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 371.1 322.8
Profits (millions) 37.1 22.2
Per Share 0.47 0.41

Vice Chairman of the Board

Second Quarter 1974 1973
Revenue (millions) 582.8 476.7
Profits (millions) 75.1 55.5
Per Share 0.86 0.85

GEORGE G. ZIFF

Chairman and President

The Babcock & Wilcox Company

Per Share 1.73 1.10

International Division: 35 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

London Branches:

City, 7 Princes St., EC2R 8AQ

Grosvenor Square, 88 Brook St., W1Y 2DS

Brussels Branch: Boulevard Roi Albert II, 76

Frankfurt Branch: Bockenheimer Landstrasse 11-22

Munich Branch: Columbus House, Shirley Street

Singapore Branch: UIC Building, 5 Sheung Wan

Tokyo Branch: Asia-Tokai Building, Otemachi, Chiyoda-Ku

Zurich Branch: Stockerstrasse 33

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Lima, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Nairobi, Oslo, Paris, Rome, São Paulo, Sydney

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Asian Dollar Market Showing Signs of Strain

Singapore Slows Influx of Banks

By John Quirin

SINGAPORE (UPI)—Singapore's location, political stability, tax advantages and other economic instruments transformed this island republic into the undisputed hub of Asia's dollar market—the Oriental version of the Eurodollar market which has quadrupled in size since 1971 to about \$8 billion. But signs of strain are beginning to appear.

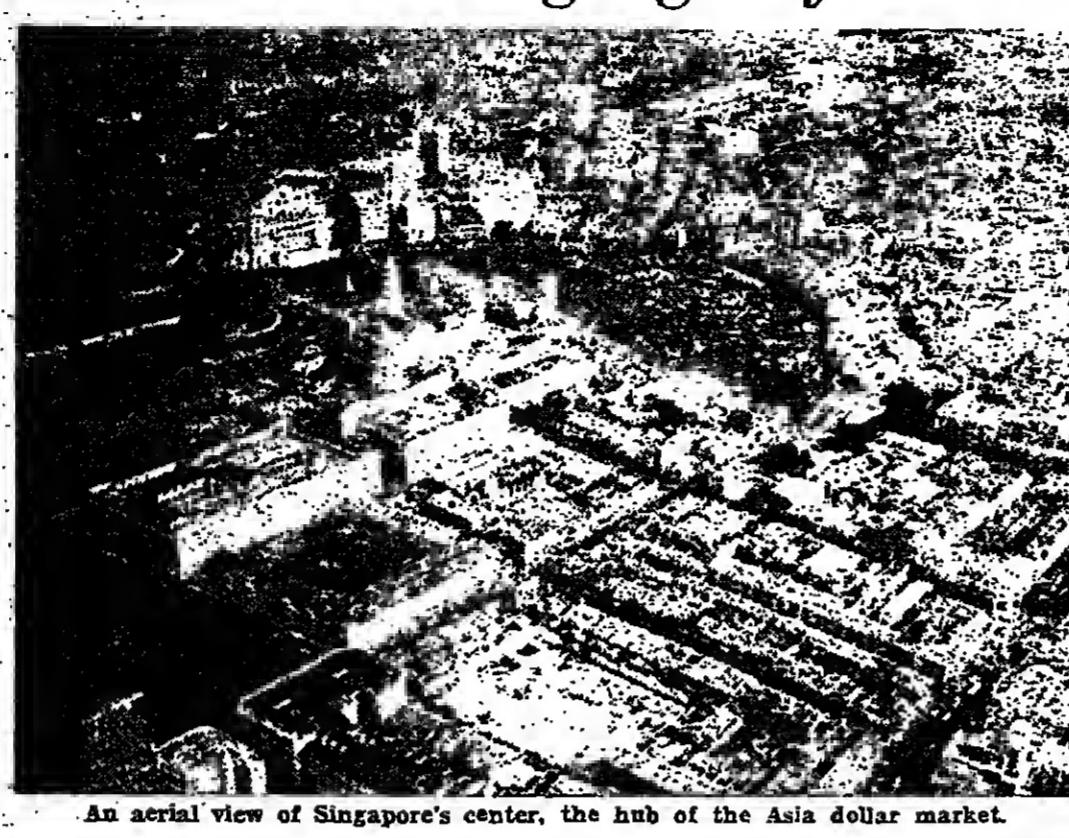
Singapore's growth as an international money center has indeed been awesome. The old-fashioned street stalls of the Chinese and Indian money changers along Shenton Way have been replaced by skyscrapers built to accommodate the Western-style offices of dozens of European, Japanese and U.S. banks.

To bring in banks and money, the semisocialist regime of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has cultivated an image of political stability, courted expansion-minded foreign companies liberalized immigration rules for banking personnel and eliminated a withholding tax on earnings from foreign-owned deposits (gaining an important advantage over Hong Kong, which still imposes a 15 per cent tax).

No Reserves Needed

Singapore has also done away with reserve requirements and exchange controls on overseas dollar deposits lowered income taxes and stamp duties on merchant banking transactions and licensed 40 banks to do business in offshore dollars.

As a result, dollar suppliers, including multinational corporations active in this area, have begun



An aerial view of Singapore's center, the hub of the Asia dollar market.

using Singapore instead of automatically turning to London. So many have many dollar borrowers, including governments, all along the Pacific rim of Asia from Korea to Malaysia.

The Monetary Authority, which regulates all financial activity here, seems determined to keep expanding the capital market. There are plans to add still more financing institutions, develop a bond market, upgrade the level of sophistication in the securities industry and begin listing over-

seas stocks on the local exchange.

Thus, the boom-town atmosphere that pervades in the financial community has not disappeared altogether. But signs of strain are beginning to appear. Many bankers are now saying that the money market here is clearly facing its first major test.

For one thing, the 18 merchant banks are finding it a lot harder to package the syndicated loans that have been their bread and butter. Also, with the stock market depressed more than 50 per cent below its 1973 high, corporate underwriting—another important source of merchant banking profits—has practically come to a halt.

The most pressing concern at the moment, though, is the inflow of money needed to keep all the banks active and profitable. In recent months Japan has tended to be a net borrower rather than a supplier of Asian dollars, and the flow of interbank funds from Europe has shown signs of dwindling.

Underlying the suspicion that harder times lie ahead is an awareness that not all of the lending to date has been of the prudent variety. Edward de Jong, a former Singapore banker who now manages Asenam Capital Corp. in Hong Kong, says:

"Lending standards out here have been lowered to a dangerous extent. Some people have used Asian dollars to try to make a name for themselves, and some of the loans that have been made would make your hair absolutely stand on end."

Although Singapore's growth has slowed since the oil crisis, direct investment in new plants remains high, unemployment is low and the overall economy, as Mr. De Jong notes, "is still as solid as a rock."

Michael Wong Pakshoog, the Monetary Authority's managing director, indicates, however, that the government is taking steps to slow down the influx of banks. Its past policy of co-operation, come-all, has brought in offshore and full service banking institutions and regional and representative offices of banks from more than 20 countries.

"We are, in effect, an appendage of the Eurodollar market, a net importer of funds. And it has been disluring recently to find that money which normally would have come from Europe has been staying at home. In London they have been saying: 'Oh, yes, Singapore. Well, that's a bit far away right now. We'd feel better keeping our dollars in Europe.'

While conceding that imported Eurodollars are pivotal for the local capital market, Mr. Hoering said he expects no difficulty in obtaining funds to meet his commitments between now and the end of the year. He acknowledges that lately the Bank of America and a few other banks deal both locally and in offshore dollars have been able to take in Arab oil money, lend it to Japanese and other banks in the region, and increase their profits.

The problem is that a large share of Singapore's financing business consists of consortium loans that involve anywhere from five to 25 smaller participating banks, many of which are not the recipients of large sums of cash from the oil-producing states.

The big banks here that are receiving oil money are growing reluctant to assume the risk of writing huge new loans without taking in other banks as partners.

Borrowings of about \$25 million, rather than the hard-to-assemble \$300 million packages, make up much of Singapore's Asian dollar business. But even smaller loans are starting to feel the squeeze.

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Borrowings of about \$25 million, rather than the hard-to-assemble \$300 million packages, make up much of Singapore's Asian dollar business. But even smaller loans are starting to feel

NEW YORK, July 30.—Case prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodities and units Tons Year ago

FOODS

Coffee 4.500 1.500

Coffee 4.500 1.500

TEXTILES

Fringelot 44-46 631a. 7a. 5a. 5a.

Wool 1.500 1.500

COFFER

Gold 100.00 100.00

Iron & Pig Iron 100.00 100.00

Steel scrap No. 1 Guyana 100.00 100.00

Lumber 100.00 100.00

Copper sheet 100.00 100.00

Tin (Metallic) 100.00 100.00

Zinc, E. St. L. basic 100.00 100.00

Silver 1.500 1.500

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's Index 100.00 100.00

Dec. 31, 1973 100.00 100.00

* Nominal, + Asked.

— 67.14 66.31

NEW YORK FUTURES

Gold 5.42 5.11

Silver 5.70 5.15

Mar. 6.00 5.10

Apr. 7.10 6.60

May 6.42 6.45

NEW YORK SPOT

Gold 100.00 100.00

Silver 100.00 100.00

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1974—Stocks and Div. In S P/E Net. High Low Last Chg.									
55 2 Damson Oil 11 16 27 34 28+ 16									
52 2 Date Control 5 35 40 40 35 30+ 1									
54 2 Date Pro 6 36 38 35 31 31+ 6									
19 2 DCL Inc 12 78 95 92 93+ 12									
37 2 Deltaplano Amc 3 7 12 16 12 12+ 6									
14 2 Delphi Fd 5 26 29 29 29 29+ 1									
20 16 Deltatec 4 4 7 10 7 7+ 3									
54 2 Delta Corp 4 27 32 30 29 29+ 3									
21 2 Demco 10 70 85 82 83+ 1									
11 16 Dergo Corp 4 7 10 12 11 11+ 1									
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Tigers' 4 Homers 1st Set Record

AND, July 30 (UPI).—Kelman didn't know it, me but his homer in during last night put the Tigers into the record.

It became the first major league history to homers in the first in they accomplished the suite to an 8-2 victory Cleveland Indians.

new what I do, and save it for later," Korman, who has averaged 7 homers a year in his major league career.

more homers than I've

I haven't been choking

a bat," Brinkman has

this season.

I of using a long bat,

it down to using a 33-

had more success hitting

when I choked up,"

Tigers' shortstop.

ers, who are last in

the American

baseball team.

ers to Al Kaline, Bill

and Mickey Stanley sent

an left-handers to a

over.

Steve Kline, making his

appearance for the Tribe

22, served up the two

Brinkman. When

had cleared Detroit had

on the scoreboard.

Lohr snapped a per-

game losing streak as

hand struck out 10,

and was tagged for

including a run-scoring

Charlie Spikes in the

11. White Sox 9

Klark, Bill North, and

on combined to drive in

as the A's overcame

an inning to defeat the

White Sox, 11-9, and hik-

american League Western

lead to a season-high

me.

4-0 after three innings

led the game off Wilbur-

ho for the first time in

s failed to be involve-

ment decision. They then

on reliever Terry Foster

runs in the seventh and

in the eighth.

Tuesday

os Beat Cubs

Jorgensen Hit

AGO, July 30 (UPI).—Jorgensen's two-run single

9th inning gave Montreal

over Chicago, break-

ive-game Expos' losing

nd extending the Cubs'

ring to four games.

sen's hit came off Cub's

Oscar Zamora, but he

went to start Rick

Ward after Willie

and Larry Lintz walked to

base after Ron Hunt

by a pitch.

he scored once in their

10th when Jerry

tripled and came home

Ward's infield out.

Ekimo Seals a Victory

n His Practical Abilities

IRKANS, Alaska, July 30 (UPI).—A 22-year-old Eskimo

top honors during the weekend at the 1974 world Eskimo

olympics, which featured such exotic competitions as

lancer toes, high kick,

knuckle hop and drop-the-bomb.

re Joule of Kotzebue, an Eskimo village just north of the

Circle, placed first in three events to easily outdistance

her athletes in the Olympics.

le, who said he gets most of his exercise riding a bicycle,

bicycle toss and two high-kick events.

5-foot 4-inch athlete bounded two stories to the top of

University of Alaska gymnasium as two dozen athletes

trot a seal skin. The game is a variation on a hunting

and for spotting game.

he wasn't able to stand flat-footed and touch the dangling

in the high-kick events. But with a slight run, he flipped

d touched the mark with both feet at 6 feet 9 inches and

one foot at 7-5 1/2.

es Kilbear, an engineer from Barter Island on the Arctic

won the knuckle hop when he managed a record 88 feet

hees of hopping on his knuckles and toes before he dropped

ground and a medic bandaged his bleeding hands.

ter Newman, a heavy equipment operator from an Arctic

held his arms and legs stiff as four men carried him

in an unusual game called drop-the-bomb. It is named

the collapse that always ends a run when the competitor

strength in his limbs.

games, held for the past 14 years, benefit the Tundra

a statewide weekly native newspaper. They began

day with the lighting of seal oil lamps and finished Satur-

ight when spectators joined the athletes to dance to the

of skin drums.

A's Active Day Includes Trade of Daniels

on Wire Dispatches

INGTON, July 30.—One

er was arrested, two

ded, a cousin might be

teams and a franchise

on a busy day for the

Basketball Association.

tonio's George Gervin

and signed in

Michigan, on a charge of

a concealed weapon. He

red after a caller report-

s at an apartment

said they arrested Gervin

4-inch forward, as he got

Gervin reportedly

iring four or five shots

in the apartment

police said. A .387-

pistol was found in his

and confiscated, police

said.

Rangers 16, Royals 1

At Arlington, Texas, Len Randle drove in three runs. Jeff Burroughs hit his 17th home run and Ferguson Jenkins won his 14th game as the Rangers scored a 10-1 victory over Kansas City. Jenkins allowed six hits and struck out 10.

Red Sox 2, Yankees 1

At Boston, third baseman Terry Hughes lofted a sacrifice fly in the 11th inning to drive home Bob Montgomery and give the first-place Red Sox a 2-1 victory over the New York Yankees. Boston, which had just three hits of Sam McDowell and lower Sparky Lyle, loaded the bases in the 11th on two walks and a fielder's choice before Hughes flied to centerfielder Elliott Maddox.

Orioles 6, Brewers 2

At Baltimore, Paul Blair tripled across one run and scored another in a four-run third inning when the Orioles beat Milwaukee, 4-2, and gave Ross Grimsley his 12th victory. Blair's triple scored Enos Cabell, who had singled.

Phillies 13, Pirates 1

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt drove in four runs with two home runs to lead the Phillies to a 12-1 rout of Pittsburgh. Steve Carlton pitched a two-hitter for the visitors. Schmidt hit his 21st home after a Dave Cash walk-off loser Jerry Reuss, 10-8, in the first to give the Phillies a 2-1 lead and the slugging third baseman hit his 22nd homer after a Cash double to spark a five-run sixth inning.

Dodgers 16, Braves 2

At Atlanta, Jim Wynn drove in four runs with a homer, a single and a sacrifice fly, powering Los Angeles to a 10-2 triumph over the Braves. Don Sutton won his second straight after going 14 starts in a row without a victory.

Wynn hit his 24th homer, a two-run shot, in the third, and drove in a run in the fifth with a single during a five-run Dodger rally. His fourth RBI came on a sacrifice fly in the sixth.

Los Angeles moved 4 1/2 games ahead of the leading Cincinnati Reds in the National League West.

Padres 3, Reds 2

At Cincinnati, John Grubb and Nate Collier hit home runs to lead San Diego to a 3-2 victory over the Reds. Bill Grier went the route for the Padres in gaining his sixth victory against 11 losses.

Giants 7, Astros 2

At Houston, Bobby Bonds tripled and singled, driving in two runs and leading San Francisco to Ed Halicki's first major league victory.

Gerry Maddox had three singles and Bonds, Halicki, Gary Matthews, Chris Speier and Bruce Miller each had two hits as the Giants put together two three-run innings off loser Claude Osteen:

Mets 4, Expos 3

At New York, John Milner stroked a two-run homer in the eighth and Bob Miller and Jack Aker pitched 6 1/3 innings of scoreless relief to give the Mets a 4-3 victory over Montreal. Milner's 15th home run came off Jerry Grote had led off the eighth with a single.



Ed Brinkman
... record homer.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 54 46 .540 2

Cleveland 51 48 .515 2 1/2

New York 52 47 .520 3

Minnesota 49 53 .480 5

Detroit 47 53 .470 7 1/2

Montreal 46 52 .460 12 1/2

Toronto 43 55 .430 14 1/2

St. Louis 40 58 .400 17 1/2

Pittsburgh 44 53 .475 5

Montreal 43 53 .485 12

New York 42 54 .440 19 1/2

Chicago 41 56 .417 21 1/2

Western Division

St. Louis 50 46 .520 2

Seattle 49 47 .500 2 1/2

San Diego 47 50 .490 5 1/2

Los Angeles 45 52 .480 7 1/2

San Francisco 42 53 .440 12 1/2

Montreal 41 54 .417 14 1/2

San Diego 40 55 .400 15 1/2

Toronto 38 57 .380 17 1

